

## ORA

- troied or to stand eternally? *Burnet.*  
 He my mule's homage shou'd receive,  
 If I cou'd write or Holles cou'd forgive. *Garth.*  
 Every thing that can be divided by the mind into two or  
 more ideas, is called complex. *Watts's Logick.*  
 2. It corresponds to either; he must either fall or fly.  
 3. *Ora* is sometimes redundant, but is then more properly omitted.  
 How great soever the sins of any unreformed person are,  
 Christ died for him because he died for all; only he must re-  
 form and forsake his sins, or else he shall never receive bene-  
 fit of his death. *Hammond's Fund.*  
 4. [on, or aspe, Saxon.] Before; or ever, is before ever.  
 Or we go to the declaration of this psalm, it shall be con-  
 venient to shew who did write this psalm. *Fisher.*  
 The dead man's knell  
 Is there scarce ask'd for whom, and good men's lives  
 Expire before the flowers in their caps,  
 Dying or ere they sicken. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Learn before thou speak, and use physick or ever thou be  
 sick. *Eccles viii. 19.*  
*OR. n. f.* [French.] Gold.  
 The show'ry arch  
 With lifted colours gay, or, azure, gules,  
 Delights and puzzles the beholders eyes. *Philips.*  
*ORACH. n. f.* The flower is without leaves, but consists of  
 many stamina arising from a five leav'd empalement; the  
 pistil becomes a flat orbicular seed, enclosed in the em-  
 palement, which becomes a foliaceous capsule, including two  
 sorts of seeds. There are thirteen species; of which the  
 first called garden *orach*, was cultivated as a culinary herb,  
 and used as spinach, though it is not generally liked by the  
 English, but still esteemed by the French. It was formerly  
 used in medicine. *Miller.*  
*ORACLE. n. f.* [oracul, Fr. *oraculum*, Lat.]  
 1. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom.  
 The main principle whereupon our belief of all things  
 therein contained dependeth, is, that the scriptures are the  
 oracles of God himself. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.*  
 2. The place where, or person of whom the determinations  
 of heaven are enquired.  
 Why, by the verities on thee made good,  
 May they not be my oracles as well,  
 And set me up in hope? *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 God hath now sent his living oracle  
 Into the world to teach his final will,  
 And sends his spirit of truth henceforth to dwell  
 In pious hearts, an inward oracle,  
 To all truth requisite for men to know. *Par. Reg.*  
 3. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained.  
 These mighty nations shall enquire their doom,  
 The world's great oracle in times to come. *Pope.*  
 4. One famed for wisdom; one whose determinations are not  
 to be disputed.  
 To ORACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles. A  
 word not received.  
 No more shalt thou by *oraculous* abuse  
 The gentles. *Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*  
*ORACULAR. } adj.* [from *oracul*.] Uttering oracles; refer-  
*ORACULOUS. } bling oracles.*  
 Thy counsel would be as the oracle of  
 Urim and thummim, those *oraculous* gems  
 On Aaron's breast, or tongue of seers old  
 Infallible. *Milton's Paradise Reg. b. iii.*  
 Here Charles contrives the ord'ring of his states,  
 Here he resolves his neighb'ring princes fates;  
 What nation shall have peace, where war be made,  
 Determin'd is in this *oraculous* shade. *Walker.*  
 Though their general acknowledgments of the weakness  
 of human understanding look like cold and sceptical discourag-  
 ements; yet the particular expressions of their sentiments are  
 as *oraculous* as if they were omniscient. *Glaro Scip.*  
 They have something venerable and *oracular*, in that un-  
 adorned gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pep. Pref.*  
 Th' *oraculous* seer frequents the Pharian coast,  
 Protues a name tremendous o'er the main. *Pope.*  
*ORACULOUSLY. adv.* [from *oraculous*.] In manner of an  
 oracle.  
 The testimony of antiquity, and such as pass *oraculously*  
 amongst us, were not always so exact as to examine the  
 doctrine they delivered. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. i.*  
 Hence the branching beech and vocal oak,  
 Where Jove of old *oraculously* spoke. *Dryden.*  
*ORACULOUSNESS. n. f.* [from *oracul*.] The state of being  
 oracular.  
*ORATION. n. f.* [oratio, Fr. *oratio*, Lat.] Prayer; verbal  
 supplication; or oral worship: more frequently written *orison*.  
 Stay, let's hear the *orations* he makes. *Shaksp.peare.*  
 Business might shorten, not disturb her pray'r;  
 Heav'n had the best, if not the greater share:  
 An active life, long *orations* forbids,  
 Yet still she pray'd, for still the pray'd by deeds. *Dryden.*

## ORA

- ORAL. adj.* [oral, Fr. *os, oris*, Latin.] Delivered by mouth;  
 not written.  
*Oral* discourse, whose transient faults dying with the sound  
 that gives them life, and so not subject to a strict review,  
 more easily escapes observation. *Locke's Educat.*  
 St. John was appealed to as the living *orale* of the church;  
 and as his *oral* testimony lasted the first century, many have  
 observed, that by a particular providence several of our Sa-  
 viour's disciples, and of the early converts, lived to a very  
 great age, that they might personally convey the truth of the  
 gospel to those times which were very remote. *Addison.*  
*ORALLY. adv.* [from *oral*.] By mouth; without writing.  
 Oral tradition were incompetent without written monu-  
 ments to derive to us the original laws of a kingdom, be-  
 cause they are complex, not *orally* traducible to so great a  
 distance of ages. *Hale's Comm. Laws of Eng.*  
*ORANGE. n. f.* [orange, Fr. *aurantia*, Latin.] The leaves  
 have two lobes or appendages at their base like ears, and cut  
 in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depressed, and of  
 a yellow colour when ripe, in which it differs from the ci-  
 tron and lemon. The species are eight. *Miller.*  
 I will discharge it in your straw-colour'd beard, your *orange*  
 tawny beard. *Shaksp. Midf. Night's Dream.*  
 The notary came aboard, holding in his hand a fruit like  
 an *orange*, but of colour between *orange* tawny and scarlet,  
 which cast a most excellent odour, and is used for a preserva-  
 tive against infection. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
 Fine *oranges*, sauce for your veal,  
 Are charming when squeez'd in a pot of brown ale. *Swift.*  
 The ideas of *orange* colour and azure, produced in the  
 mind by the same infusion of liguum nephriticum, are no  
 less distinct ideas than those of the same colours taken from  
 oranges. *Locke.*  
*ORANGERY. n. f.* [orangerie, Fr.] Plantation of oranges.  
 A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest  
*orangerie*, or artificial green house. *Spectator, N. 477.*  
*ORANGEMUSK. n. f.* See *PEAR*, of which it is a species.  
*ORANGEWIFE. n. f.* [orange and wife.] A woman who sells  
 oranges.  
 You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a  
 cause between an *orange*wife and a fustler seller. *Shaksp.*  
*ORATION. n. f.* [oratio, Fr. *oratio*, Lat.] A speech made ac-  
 cording to the laws of rhetoric; a harangue; a declamation.  
 There shall I try,  
 In my *oration*, how the people take  
 The cruel issue of these bloody men. *Shaksp. Jy. Caf.*  
 This gives life and spirit to every thing that is spoken,  
 awakens the dullest spirits, and adds a singular grace and  
 excellency both to the person and his *oration*. *Watts.*  
*ORATORICAL. adj.* [from *orator*.] Rhetorical; befitting an  
 orator.  
 Where he speaks in an *oratorical*, affecting, or persuasive  
 way, let this be explained by other places where he treats of  
 the same theme in a doctrinal way. *Watts.*  
*ORATOR. n. f.* [orator, Fr. *orator*, Lat.]  
 1. A public speaker; a man of eloquence.  
 Poor queen and son! your labour is but lost;  
 For Warwick is a subtle *orator*. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
 As when of old some *orator* renown'd,  
 In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence  
 Flourish'd, since mute! to some great cause address'd,  
 Stood in himself collected; while each part,  
 Motion, each act, won audience. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 The constant design of both these *orators* in all their  
 speeches, was to drive some one particular point. *Swift.*  
 I have listened to an *orator* of this species, without being  
 able to understand one single sentence. *Swift.*  
 Both *orators* so much renown'd,  
 In their own depths of eloquence were drown'd. *Dryden.*  
 2. A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.  
*ORATORY. n. f.* [oratoria, ors, Lat.]  
 1. Eloquence; rhetorical skill.  
 Each pasture stord with sheep feeding with sober security,  
 while the pretty lambs with bleating *oratory* craved the dams  
 comfort. *Sidney.*  
 When a world of men  
 Could not prevail with all their *oratory*,  
 Yet hath a woman's kindness over-rul'd. *Shaksp.peare.*  
 When my *oratory* grew tow'r'd end,  
 I bid them that did love their country's good,  
 Cry, God save Richard. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
 Sighs now breath'd  
 Unutterable, which the spirit of pray'r  
 Inspir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with speedier flight  
 Than loudest *oratory*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
 By this kind of *oratory* and professing to decline their own  
 inclinations and wishes, purely for peace and unity, they  
 prevailed over those who were still surpris'd. *Clarend.*  
 The former who had to deal with a people of much more  
 politeness, learning, and wit, laid the greatest weight of his  
*oratory* upon the strength of his arguments. *Swift.*  
 Come

## ORB

- Come harmless characters, that no one hit,  
 Come Henley's *oratory*, Osborn's wit. *Pope.*  
 2. Exercise of eloquence.  
 The Romans had feised upon the fleet of the Antiates,  
 among which there were six armed with rostra, with which the  
 consul Menenius adorned the publick place of *oratory*. *Arb.*  
 3. [Oratoire, French.]  
*Oratory* signifies a private place, which is deputed and al-  
 lotted for prayer alone, and not for the general celebration of  
 divine service. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*  
 They began to erect to themselves *oratories* not in any  
 sumptuous or stately manner, which neither was possible by  
 reason of the poor estate of the church, and had been peril-  
 ous in regard of the world's envy towards them. *Hooker.*  
 Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good *oratory* or  
 place to pray in; nor thy duty for want of temporal en-  
 couragements. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*  
*ORB. n. f.* [orbis, Fr. *orbis*, Latin.]  
 1. Sphere; orbicular body; circular body.  
 A mighty collection of water inclosed in the bowels of the  
 earth, constitutes an huge *orb* in the interior or central parts;  
 upon the surface of which *orb* of water the terrestrial strata  
 are expanded. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*  
 The with a form of darts to distance drive  
 The Trojan chief; who held at bay from far,  
 On his Vulcanian *orb* sustain'd the war. *Dryden.*  
 2. Mundane sphere; celestial body; light of heaven.  
 In the floor of heav'n  
 There's not the smallest *orb* which thou behold'st,  
 But in his motion like an angel wings,  
 Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims. *Shaksp.*  
 3. Wheel; any rolling body.  
 Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the found  
 Of torrent floods. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
 4. Circle; line drawn round.  
 5. Circle described by any of the mundane spheres.  
 Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to their  
 conceit eccentricities and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of  
*orbs*, though no such things were. *Bacon.*  
 With smiling aspect you serenely move,  
 In your fifth *orb*, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*  
 6. Period; revolution of time.  
 Self-begot, self-raisd,  
 By our own quick'ning pow'r, when fatal course  
 Had circled his full orb, the birth mature  
 Of this our native heav'n. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. v.*  
 7. Sphere of action.  
 Will you again unknot  
 This churlish knot of all abhorred war,  
 And move in that obedient *orb* again,  
 Where you did give a fair and nat'ral light. *Shaksp.*  
 8. It is applied by *Milton* to the eye, as being luminous and  
 spherical.  
 A drop serene hath quench'd his *orbs*,  
 Or dim suffusion veil'd. *Milton.*  
*ORBATIION. n. f.* [orbatus, Lat.] Privation of parents or chil-  
 dren.  
*ORBED. adj.* [from *orb*.]  
 1. Round; circular; orbicular.  
 All those sayings will I overfwear,  
 And all those swearings keep as true in soul,  
 As doth that *orbed* continent the fire,  
 That fevers day from night. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*  
 2. Formed into a circle.  
 Truth and justice then  
 Will down return to men,  
 Orb'd in a rainbow, and like glories wearing. *Milton.*  
 3. Rounded.  
 A golden axle did the work uphold,  
 Gold was the beam, the wheels were orb'd with gold. *Addis.*  
*ORBIT. n. f.* [orbiculaire, Fr. *orbiculus*, Lat.]  
 1. Spherical.  
 He shall monarchy with thee divide  
 Of all things, parted by th' empyreal bounds,  
 His quadrature from thy *orbicular* world. *Milton.*  
 2. Circular.  
 The form of their bottom is not the same; for whereas  
 before it was of an *orbicular* make, they now look as if they  
 were pressed. *Addison's Guardian, N. 114.*  
 By a circle I understand not here a perfect geometrical  
 circle, but an *orbicular* figure, whose length is equal to its  
 breadth, and which as to sense may seem circular. *Newt.*  
*ORBITARILY. adj.* [from *orbicular*.] Spherically; circularly.  
*ORBITARINESS. n. f.* [from *orbicular*.] The state of being  
 orbicular.  
*ORBITULATED. adj.* [orbiculatus, Latin.] Moulded into an orb.  
*ORBIT. n. f.* [orbite, Fr. *orbite*, Latin.] The line described  
 by the revolution of a planet.  
 Suppose more suns in proper *orbits* roll'd,  
 Diffolv'd the snows and chae'd the polar cold. *Blackm.*  
 Suppose the earth placed nearer to the sun, and revolve for  
 instance in the *orbit* of Mercury; there the whole ocean

## ORD

- would even boil with extremity of heat, and be all exhaled  
 into vapours; all plants and animals would be scorched. *Bent.*  
*ORBIT. n. f.* [orbis, Latin.] Loos, or want of parents or  
 children.  
*ORC. n. f.* [orca, Lat. *seu* *orca*.] A sort of sea-fish. *Ainsf.*  
 An island salt and bare,  
 The haunt of seals and *orcs*, and sea-maws clang. *Mit.*  
*ORCHAL. n. f.* A stone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainsf.*  
*ORCHANET. n. f.* An herb. *Ainsf.*  
*ORCHARD. n. f.* [either *hortyard* or *woortyard*, says *Skinner*;  
*ortzgarb*, Saxon. *Junius*.] A garden of fruit-trees.  
 Planting of *orchards* is very profitable, as well as pleasur-  
 able. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
 They overcome their riches, not by making  
 Baths, *orchards*, fish pools. *Ben. Johnson.*  
 Her private *orchards* wall'd on ev'ry side,  
 To lawless Sylvans all access deny'd. *Pope.*  
*ORCHESTRE. n. f.* [French. *orchestre*.] The place where  
 the musicians are let at a publick show.  
*ORD. n. f.* An edge or sharpness; as in *ordelm*, *ordbright*, &c.  
 and in the Islandish tongue, *ord* signifies a spear or dart. *Gib.*  
*Ord*, in old English, signified beginning; whence probably  
 the proverbial phrase *odds* [*ordis*] and *ends*, for scraps or rem-  
 nants.  
 To ORDAIN. *v. a.* [ordino, Lat. *ordomer*, Fr.]  
 1. To appoint; to decree.  
 Know the cause why musick was ordain'd;  
 Was it not to refresh the mind of man  
 After his studies, or his usual pain? *Shaksp.peare.*  
 Jeroboam ordain'd a feast. *1 Kings xii. 32.*  
 He hath all prepared for him the instruments of death;  
 he ordaineth his arrows against the persecutors. *Pf. vii. 13.*  
 As many as were ordain'd to eternal life, believed. *Acts xiii. 48.*  
 He commanded us to testify that it is he which was or-  
 dain'd of God to be the judge of quick and dead. *Acts x. 42.*  
 The fatal tent,  
 The scene of death, and place ordain'd for punishment. *Dryd.*  
 To souls oppress'd and dumb with grief,  
 The Gods ordain this kind relief,  
 That musick should in sounds convey  
 What dying lovers dare not say. *Waller.*  
 My reason bends to what thy eyes ordain;  
 For I was born to love, and thou to reign. *Prior.*  
 2. To establish; to settle; to institute.  
 Mulmutius  
 Ordain'd our laws, whose use the sword of Cæsar  
 Hath too much mangled. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
 I will ordain a place for Israel. *1 Chron. xvii. 9.*  
 God from Sinai descending, will himself  
 In thunder, lightnings, and loud trumpets found,  
 Ordain them laws. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
 For thee I have ordain'd it, and  
 Have suffer'd, that the glory may be thine  
 Of ending this great war; since none but thou  
 Can end it. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
 Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice  
 Of holy senates, and elect by voice. *Dryden.*  
 3. To set in an office.  
 All signified unto you by a man, who is ordain'd over the  
 affairs, shall be utterly destroyed. *Ezther, xiii. 6.*  
 4. To invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.  
 Meletius was ordain'd by Arian bishops, and yet his ordi-  
 nation was never questioned. *Stillingfleet.*  
*ORDAINER. n. f.* [from *ordain*.] He who ordains.  
*ORDEAL. n. f.* [orbis, Sax. *ordalium*, low Lat. *ordalie*, Fr.]  
 A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed  
 to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or  
 being thrown, I suppose, into the water; whence the vulgar  
 trial of witches.  
 Their *ordeal* laws they used in doubtful cases, when clear  
 proofs wanted. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
 In the time of king John, the purgation per ignem et  
 aquam, or the trial by *ordeal* continued; but it ended with  
 this king. *Hale.*  
*ORDER. n. f.* [ordo, Lat. *ordre*, Fr.]  
 1. Method; regular disposition.  
 To know the true state of Solomon's house, I will keep  
 this order; I will set forth the end of our foundation, the  
 instruments for our works, the several employments assigned,  
 and the ordinances we observe. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
 As St. Paul was full of the doctrine of the gospel; so it lay  
 all clear and in order, open to his view. *Locke.*  
 2. Established process.  
 The moderator, when either of the disputants breaks the  
 rules, may interpose to keep them to order. *Watts.*  
 3. Proper state.  
 Any of the faculties wanting, or out of order, produce  
 suitable defects in mens understandings. *Locke.*  
 4. Regularity; settled mode.  
 This order with her sorrow she accords,  
 Which orderless all form of order brake. *Daniel.*  
 5. Mandate;